

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

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| | 590 Hawaiian | 590 Hawaiian | 590 Hawaiian |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 590 | 01 p ⁰¹ | | (free) [schwa-voiceless] ⁶⁰ 61 |
| 590 | 02 k ⁰¹ [t] ⁰² 30 (free) | 51 i [i-voiceless] ⁶⁰ (free) | 56 a-long |
| 590 | 03 s ⁰² 32 (limited) [t/s-hacek] ³² (free) | 52 i-long 53 epsilon [epsilon-voiceless] ⁶⁰ (free) | 57 u [u-voiceless] ⁶⁰ (free) |
| 590 | 04 m | 54 e-long | 58 u-long |
| 590 | 05 n ⁰² | 55 a [schwa] ⁶¹ [a-voiceless] ⁶⁰ (free) | 59 o [o-voiceless] ⁶⁰ (free) |
| 590 | 06 l ⁰² | | 60 o-long |
| 590 | 07 glottal stop ³¹ | | 61 w [v] ⁶² (allo,free) |
| 590 | 08 h | 53 epsilon [epsilon-voiceless] ⁶⁰ (free) [ash] ⁶³ | |
| 590 | Sa Hawaiian \$d Polynesian \$e Hawaiian Islands \$f 250(+) \$g William A. Foley \$g Marilyn Vihman (review) \$g John Crothers (editor) | | |
| 590 | \$a Pukui, Mary Kawera and Samuel H. Elbert \$b 1965 \$c Hawaiian-English Dictionary \$g Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press \$q author is native speaker | | |
| 590 | \$a INTONATION \$A "A favorite pattern is a slight rise on the second or third syllable, followed by...nearly uniform pitch continuing to a pause...or with a lower pitch at the pause." (p.xviii) | | |
| 590 | \$a LOAN SEGMENTS AND ADAPTATION OF LOANS \$A "A few speakers" use the English sounds "b, d, f, g, r, s, z" in loans. (p.xvii) Otherwise the general rules of replacement for English sounds are as follows. "b, f" become /p/. "v" becomes /w/. "hw" becomes /h.u/. "s, s-hacek" become /h/. "r" becomes /l/. "eng" becomes /n/. "t, d, theta, eth, s, z, z-hacek, t/s-hacek, d/z-hacek, g" become /k/. Consonant clusters are simplified by vowel insertion or consonant loss. (p.xix) | | |
| 590 | \$a LONG VOWELS \$A Vowels occur both long and short, "the amount of length depending on neighboring sounds and position within the word. Vowels following /glottal stop/ are especially short, and stressed vowels are usually somewhat longer than unstressed vowels. [Long] final vowels...are stressed but are usually not very long." (p.xvii) | | |
| 590 | \$a STRESS \$A Stress falls on all long vowels, "otherwise on the next to last syllable and alternating preceding syllables, except that words containing five syllables without [long vowels] are stressed on the first and fourth syllables." (p.xxi) "Stressed syllables may be slightly higher than unstressed ones." (p.xvii) | | |
| 590 | \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(V) \$A vowel clusters: long V; /epsilon, a, o/ + /i, u/; /a/ + /epsilon, o/ | | |
| 590 01 | \$A /p/ and /k/ are described as being pronounced "about as in English but with less aspiration." (p.xxi) | | |
| 590 02 | \$A No specific points of articulation are noted. | | |
| 590 30 | \$A [t] occurs as a variant of /k/ "sporadically, by all speakers on the island of Nihau, and often in chants; this substitution is not common after pause." (p.xvii) | | |
| 590 31 | \$A In word initial position there is contrast between plain vowel and vowel preceded by /glottal stop/. But in utterance initial position an automatic [glottal stop] is inserted before vowels. (p.xvii) | | |
| 590 32 | \$A [s] (or [t/s-hacek]) occurs in the common exclamation [s.ash]. (p.xvii) | | |